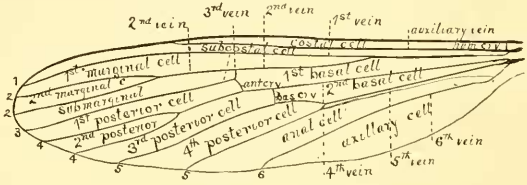
basal cell the 'posterior cross-vein,' when it is very evidently homologous with the inner vein only, the 'anterior basal cross-vein' of Loew, and that is the name that should be given to it, if we are to use these systems of nomenclature. A moment's consideration will convince the observer that the real posterior cross-vein of other flies is present only in the Tipulidae and Rhyphidae among nemocerous flies.

Again, in all the brachycerous flies that have the third vein furcate, the cells situated between the second vein and the posterior branch of the third are generally



Venation of Culicidae.

known as *submarginal* cells, either the 'inner' and 'outer' or first and second, and of course, as in *Hyperalonia*, the third and fourth sometimes; while the cell between the first and second vein is known as the *marginal* in the Loewian nomenclature. In the Nemocera again, misled by Osten Sacken's perplexities, the invariable usage is to call the cell formed by the furcation of the *second* vein the *first submarginal*. In the exceedingly rare instances (*Protoplasta*, etc.) in which the third vein is supposed to be furcate in the Tipulidae Osten Sacken gave the name of supernumerary first posterior cell to the second submarginal. The culicidologists speak of the 'first submarginal cell' as being longer or shorter than the second basal; what of course is meant is the 'second marginal cell.'

It is rather a curious fact, for which I can offer no explanation, that the second vein is never furcate among brachycerous flies, while on the other hand the third vein is, I believe, never furcate among nemocerous flies, with the possible exception of *Protoplasta* and its allies and *Psychoda* and *Pericoma*. We find, it is true, an apparent anterior branch of the third vein in many Mycetophilidae, Bibionidae, etc. But, I believe that in every such case this so-called anterior branch is in reality the second vein, which is *always otherwise wanting in nemocerous flies having a so-called branch to the third vein*. Comstock's homologies are here also more correct than is the common usage. A good example of this shortened second vein will be found in *Paltostoma* among the Blepharoceridae, and indications also may be found